SAMES GORDON BENNETT.

MANGE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy \$7 per THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6% cours per copy, or \$3 per onnum; the European Edition \$4 per annum, to any port of Great Britain, and \$5 to any port of the Continent, both to include the postage.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing importain news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for. Our Formor Corners Ponders ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO SEAL ALL LATTERS AND PACKAGES ART TO U.S.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Monte-Caisto-Robert

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-That Odious Cap NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Lola Montes-Cata-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Love in A

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-SERVANTS-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Child OF THE

OBRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway PELLOWS' MINSTRELS, Fellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN MUSEUM-AMUSING PERFORMANCES AP-

WASHINGTON HALL-PANORAMA OF THE PILGRIM'S

DOUBLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, April 29, 1851.

Latest News by Telegraph. The news from Washington is not very impor-tant; but the Cuban invasion, and the means taken to prevent it, seem to be the uppermost topics at present at the seat of the federal government. The charges against Mr. Ewbank have been dismissed, and, like many other investigations which are occasionally called for, have ended in smoke; so that the people must believe that everything at Washington is conducted singly with a view to the benefit of the country, and not to individual desires. This may be news to some persons, but these investigabiens force the conclusion upon us that Washington is the seat of disinterested virtue and propriety, and that no evil takes place in it. If men cannot be-

pults of Washington and Wall street transactions. which is quite remarkable. It will be seen that several whigs and democrats have been removed from the Land Office. This is an active step, for which due credit will be given-

Meve this, the only other conclusion is, that it is

impossible to make any investigation result other-

with misdeeds. There is an assimilation in the re-

when we learn the cause of it. At New Orleans there has been some talk about an invasion of Cuba, but no information of a reliable character has been received with respect to anything beyond the merest rumor.

Our telegraphic intelligence from Boston and Balbimore is interesting. From Boston we have later Intelligence from Havti, which will have its influence on the action of the government, if the news contained in our despatch should be confirmed by the Chamber of Deputies in the dominion of Faustin. From Baltimore we have some intelligence with respect to the spirit of the people in South Carolina on the election of Sumner in Massachusetts. and also other news, to which we have not space to refer more particularly this morning.

Highly Important from the South-English Intermeddling with South Carolina.

We publish, in another part of this day's Herald, another interesting and important letter from our special correspondent, whom we despatched from this office to South Carolina, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of public sentiment and public feeling in that State, respecting political matters, and especially in connexion with the great question of secession from the Union. His previous letters were very interesting, but the one which we publish to-day is much more so.

By this letter, we learn that the British government, through its secret agents, is tampering with the popular leaders in South Carolina, and perhaps in other Southern States, and urging them towards secession, with the view of producing a dissolution of the confederacy, and afterwards turning it to the benefit of England, by controlling the cotton trade and general commerce of the South. Startling as this information may be to our readers, we cannot say that we are surprised at it. The governent of England has paid agents scattered through out the whole world, who are constantly on the slert, and unceasing in their efforts, to turn everything that may have happened to the benefit of their employers. The power of the American Union is so great that England dreads it; and if she could succeed in producing the same state of things here as she has brought about, through Mr. Chatfield, in Central America, it would not only destroy our power under the Union, but it would tend materially to the benefit of Great Britain in a commercial point of view. England finds that she cannot do without American cotton. She has endeavored to procure supplies of that important staple from other pources, so as to be independent of the United States. She has tried several experiments in her East India possessions, at a very great expenditure of time and money; but failure has been the result in every instance. She finds that she cannot do without American cotton; and it would not be a dif-Scult matter to prove that, but for American cotson, the permanence of the British government would be a subject of speculation from week to to week, and day to day. An embargo on the exportation of one crop of American cotton, would ereste a revolution in England that would sweep queens, lords, and commons, before it, like chaff be fore a gale of wind.

England, therefore, has a mighty interest at stake in the production of cotton in the United States; and if she could control that staple, and at the same time enter into a system of free trade with the Southern States, by which she would be enabled to menopolize the carrying trade between England and that part of the American Union, as it now exlets, she would accomplish all she desired, in a political as well as in a commercial point of view.

The information which our correspondent gives ne, therefore, of the British government favoring the secession movement, and promising, through their secret agents, to recognise the secoding States as a separate nation, and enter into reciprocal treaties with them, does not at all surprise us. It is in accordance with the policy which she has adopted-and with perfect success-in Central America, and to a great extent in Mexico. By her intrigues she succeeded in breaking up the United States of Central America, and in converting them into a knot of jealous, hostile, and warring States, which she controls as effectually, and more so, than she does some of her own colonies. Her policy in that region, disastrous as it has been to Central Amerien, has been beneficial to her, for the commerce of those States is almost wholly in her hands. Her policy in Mexico has been of the same character; and as far as British commercial interests are con cerned, it has been attended with the same result Mexico is virtually in a state of commercial vassalage to England, and contributes upwards of twenty millions of dollars in specie, annually, to swell the profits of British merchants, and fill the coffers of the British exchequer.

But to return-this is not the first time that the government of England has attempted to interfere the domestic concerns of the United States. During the war of 1812-which, our readers will resellect, was very unpopular in the New England States-England despatched a special and could lensial agent into that region, named John Henry, for | state of effervercence.

NEW YORK HERALD. | 12 purpose of ascertaining the sontiments of the people, and proposing to them to form a separate treaty of peace with them, independently of the govertment at Washington. If Henry's mission in that day had succeeded, the Union would have been dissolved. But the interest which England then had in breaking down this republic, was not a fiftieth part so great as it is now. In 1812, the United States was a weak power compared to what it now is; and, besides, the cotton crop did not then amount to much, nor did it exercise that tremendous influence on the whole civilized world which it now exercises. It was not then, as it is now, the power which moves the world, which controls the world," and by and through which the United States could defy the world. England knows this, and there is no doubt that she has been endeavoring, and will continue endeavoring, to deprive us of that power, by availing herself of every opportunity to encourage the secession feeling of the South, and thus produce a disruption of the American confederacy. Such an event would place her in possession of what she desires; for, by treaty with the Southern States, she could control all the cotton, and transfer to herself the commercial advantages which the North now enjoys, growing out of our connexion with the South under the Union. It would pay her well, therefore, to commission a few John Henrys to encourage the secession feeling in South Carolina, and other Southern States, and bring about, if possible, a dissolution of the Union. The game is a great one, and worthy of an effort. This information places our relations with Great

Britain in a new and entirely different light before the world. Such an interference as this, aimed, as it is, at our very vitality as a nation, demands the carnest and immediate attention of the government at Washington. It is not to be tolerated for a moment, and if persisted in, might be justly considered a casus belli, and treated as such. Mr. Fillmore and his cabinet owe it to themselves and to the country, to take prompt action in the matter, and to demand at once of the British government why it has dared to intermeddle in this manner with our domestic affairs. While the representatives of England, from the highest to the lowest, are continually making professions of friendship to the people of the United States, and while the press of that country is constantly harping on the harmony and good feeling which should exist between the two countries, their secret agents are playing a game calculated, if successful, to destroy our political and commercial power, and precipitate this flourishing republic into the condition of separate and hostile States, like those of Central America. The manufacturing and shipping States of the North-of NewEngland-where the anti-slavery element rages, wise than to the perfect honor of parties charged should look at this matter with the deepest attention. Hitherto, their conduct and policy, for twenty years past, under the influence of your Sewards, your Hales, your Sumners, your Garrisons, have fur nished the only reasons for the South to seek secession, at any bazard, in order to escape another St. Domingo under the anti-slavery Let the commercial schemes of England and the anti-slavery agitators of New England-of Thompson, the member of the British Parliament; and of Seward & Co., the members of the American Congress-be realized, and the result will be the ruin of the manufactures and the shipping trade of all New England, the destruction of New York and her magnificent canals and railroads, and the total failure of this Union, as a vast. a powerful, a progressive, and enduring republic, greater than any that the sun ever enlightened, the winds of heaven ever fanned, or the waves of ocean ever encircled.

> THE RECENT AWARDS ON THE MEXICAN CLAIMS -We have already published a list of the claims which were awarded by the Board of Commissioners, who finished their labors on the sixteenth The original number of claimants was many hundreds, and the aggregate amount of their claims exceeded seven millions of dollars. The Board of Commissioners, however, after being in session for nearly two years, reduced the number of claimants to two hundred and three, and the amount to \$3,401,660 72, which sum will be paid out of the treasury to those entitled to it, under the award of the commissioners, on the 16th of May The law of March, 1849, appropriated three millions and a quarter of dollars for the purpose of satisfying the claims against Mexico, which the United States assumed, and agreed to liquidate. The award of the Board of Commissioners, therefore, is within the amount appropriated; and, of course, sad and terrible havor was made among the four or five hundred original claimants.

> We have spoken of the discontent created by the decisions of the commissioners, and we are receiving every day further accounts, statements, and remonstrances, on the subject. It is very probable that this discontent may take the shape of a petition to Congress at the next session, and that a committee will be appointed to investigate the decisions of the Board, and take evidence in reference to them, and to the incidents connected with their examination and final decision. We are informed that many important claims, which from their nature were indisputable, have been set aside and thrown out; and that other claims, without any just foundation, have been decided upon as just and correct, without examination, and without being substantiated by vouchers. the claims thus thrown out, we have heard of one or two very peculiar ones-that of W. Zacharie, of New Orleans, and one of the widow Charlotte B. Hotz, of Philadelphia; while many other claims have been reduced ninety per cent, without any reason (as was the case with the claim of Aaron Leggett) in order, perhaps, to introduce other claims without sufficient evidence or legality. Some of the most curious claims passed upon are those which are called land claims-such s the claim of the Union Land Company, and the Prinity Land Company. These, however, will, in ill probability, come up for further examination before Congress, in some shape or other.

We learn that one of the most curious and important modes adopted for reaching claims and to procure a favorable decision upon them by the comnissioners, was to employ certain claim agents, or awyers, who were connected with men high in office in Washington, and whose influence was considered important. In many instances, it is said that some of these agents have been paid as high astwenty-five per cent on the claims which they undertook to have recognized, and that vast fortunes have been made by such agents, connected as they are, it is said, with men high inoffice.

The whole business is of such a character as to lemand revision by a searching committee, during the next session of Congress.

THE WALL STREET TRANSACTIONS .- We perseive that the Wall street operators, Cruyder and McKay, have been indicted. This is quite right. The public are anxious to know what is considered in Wall street as justice and injustice-right and wrong-swindling and honesty. Many transactions in that neighborhood have been very equivocal, and a little light from law will be thankfully received. We are quite gratified to find that the Grand Jury think that some elucidation of the principles of right and wrong should be presented for public inspection, particularly for the benefit of those who live and move and have their being in Wall street. It has been well established, in sending the offender to prison, what is the nature of an Irishman's stealing a ham on which to feed his family, and it should be equally well shown with what legal and moral justice a man may retreat from Wall street with several thousand dollars belonging to his neighbors. and afterwards be paid with a serenade and a champagne supper. These are the myths of the age of gold. They need explanation.

EXPECTED EXPLOSION IN THE CARINET .- About here days, as the almannes say of the weather, look cut for a storm, or explosion, in the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore. The black and white principles are in a Grand Anti-Slavery Convention in Syracuse. In consequence, it is said, of the events which ocwere holding their convention in the Tabernasle, and in consequence of the tremendous demonstration of loyalty to the laws and to the city, which have been made within the past few years, the Garrisons, and Phillipses, and Parkers, and others of the abolition school of fanatics, have determined on giving New York a wide berth this year, and on holding their convention at Syracuse instead. The following is the pronunciamento which they have issued on the subject :-

following is the pronunciamento which they have is seed on the subject:

[From the Boston Lie-berater.]

SEVENTEENTH ANNIAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

By the 5th article of the constitution, it is provided that "the annual meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct." Hitherto, since the formation of the society, the annual meeting has been uniformly held in the city of New York, and usually in the Broadway Tabermacle. So absolute, however, is the sway of the Slave Fower in that city, and such the fear of mobecratic excesses, (stimulated by "the Union Committee" on the one hand, and the lawless Bynders and his crew on the other.) that no meeting-house or hall in that great city can be procured, either for the love of liberty or for gold, for the accommodation of the society. Neither in the adjacent city of Brocklyn can any suitable building be obtained for this purpose.

Leaving these cities to the historical infamy which awaits them, the Executive Committee, in accordance with the urgent request of the friends of impartial liberty in Western New York, hereby give notice that the eventeenth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held at Syracuse, N. Y., on Wednerday, May 7th, commencing at 10 eclock, A. M., at which time and place they carnestly invite a full attendance of its members and friends; believing that the cris is such, in the conviction of every intelligent mind, both as to the preservation of our own liberties and the fetters of slavery, as to render needless any special appeal.

peal.

It is with great pleasure the committee announce, that their distinguished and elegent coadjutor, George Thempsen, M. P., has promised to give his attendance, and participate in the proceedings. The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Roston, has also signified his intention to be with us on the occasion, if practicable, as well as other able advocates of "liberty, equality, fraternity." A series of meetings of the most interesting and silrring character, may be confidently expected. Much reliance is placed on the readiness and determination of the friends of the cause at the West, to improve this opportunity to commune with their brethren from the East. In behalf of the Executive Committee.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.
SYDNEY HOWARD GAY,

Secretaries.

This determination on the part of the fanatics will not be regretted by our citizens, for we can dispense very well with the disgraceful and unnatural scenes which the people of New York have heretofore witnessed in their proceedings. In Syracuse they will have full swing to hand coffee and cakes to the black wenches at the abolition breakfasts, and to embrace them, if they please. Wendell Phillips may be permitted, without incurring the hostility of the friends of the constitution, to tear that sacred instrument into pieces, and trample it under foot, as he has done time and again in New York, in justification for the wrongs inflicted under it 'on his "colored bredern and sistern." We can we'll dispense with all these fantastic and treasonable tricks, and envy not the people of Syracuse the entertainment which the fanatics are preparing for them.

But what has become of the loud threats of what the abolitionists would in if they were not permitted to have the way! They asserted most solemnly, For since, that, constitution or no constitution have no law, they would not allow a fugitive all to be taken out of Massachusetts. They even threatened to resist the execution of the law by force, and talked a great deal of parading with muskets and ball cartridges. Nothwithstanding all this, and much more, they found they could not repeat the game they played in the case of Shadrach, and the fugitive Simms was delivered up on the demand of his owner. Instead of using powder and ball, they sang "Old Hundred," and 'From Creenland's ley Mountains," at the officers, when Simms was being taken on board of the vessel which was to take him back to his master. These are certainly very harmless weapons to be directed against the law, and the list of killed and wounded on the occasion is, of course, very small, according to the official returns.

There is, however, something more in selecting Syracuse in preference to New York, for holding the next abolition convention, than the refusal of the proprietors of halls to allow them the use of their premises. We are satisfied that the main object is, to operate on the whig party in the western part of this State, so as to influence the result of the election, which will take place next fall, in favor of the whig abolitionists, the leaders of whom-Seward, Weed, Greeley & Co .- have recently gone over to the Garrison fanatics, body and bones. These demagogues have formed an alliance with the abolitionists, as we always said they would; and they desire now to bring their followers one step further, so that they may be identified with the fanatics, and form a portion of their rank and file. A little more, and the matter will be accomplished. Such have always been the policy and tactics of Thurlow Weed-the head and front of the Seward clique, and principal wire-puller behind the curtain. He and his associates have effected several political organizations in this State, which he and his colleagues have managed to unite previous to every election. They commenced with the anti-mesonic excitement, growing out of a solitary murder, which they fanned, to suit their own purposes, into a flame that extended throughout the State. They next seized on anti-rentism; then they got hold of a portion of the whig party; and lastly, they have allied themselves with the anti-slavery element, and will, before fail, endeavor to unite all their forces in opposition to the friends of the Union and the constitution, to promote their own purposes.

It is time, then, for the friends of the Union and the laws to take counsel among themselves as to what is best to be done in the emergency. They should at once organize committees in every county and town in the State, and, instead of scattering and town in the State, and, instead of scattering sermons and speeches, as the Union committee of New York did, at a great expense, they should back up the great cause which we all have at heart, by action. The Union Safety Committee wasted thousands and thousands of dollars last year in propping up politicians and sinking journals, to no purpose. There is abundance of wealth and intelligence, and cotton, if you please, to put down abolitionism in this State, and throughout New England, if they were properly called out and properly organized.

THE DEAMATIC FUND ASSOCIATION .- We recently stated the gross subscriptions at the dinner of this association, but have now the pleasure of presenting from the treasurer a list of the donations on

that occasion :-DONATIONS AT THE DRAMATIC FUND DINNER

We believe that the Association is always ready to receive subscriptions in aid of the institution, and the probability is that the amount will be somewhat increased during the season, by the artists and lovers of the drama who will visit the metropolis, as well as by those who reside here.

MORE ROCHESTER KNOCKINGS-ANOTHER AT-TEMPT TO SPECULATE. - It is pretty well understood that the humbug Rochester knockings, exhibited for the astonishment of the credulous in this city, filled the pockets of the Fish girls to the amount of several thousand dollars. They were short-lived attractions, in the metropolis, however, where we have all sorts of novelties in the way of amusements. Their success, nevertheless, has started another speculation in the field of small wonders, and we are soon to have an exhibition of mesmerism, or second sight, under the auspices of the organ of the ismatic humbugs of the day. We suspect the effair will be more financial than spiritual.

NEWS FROM ECHOPE.-The Niagara, with one week's later intelligence from Europe, will be due at Halifax to-day.

THE NEWSPAPERS ON THE CUBAN BUSINESS .- One of our cotemporaries the Sun-which, in former years, has given some very remarkable illustration of bank piracy, and of invasions upon the pockets of the people, and of plunder on a strictly organized series of plans, known at first as Jacksonville, then Lehigh, and last as Plainfield, has entered into an apparently conscientious and moral defence of the organization to invade, shoot and rob a people who are on terms of peace and amity with the United States. Perhaps we are not competent to enter into an analysis of the principles which are at the foundation of a morality and a faith which perceive justice in plundering the people of Cuba by an invasion, or the people of the United States with the paper of a Plainfield bank-which can advocate a reckless robbery of the population of Havana, or of this community, who were severely bitten by Plainfield mosey. But, so far as simple old-fashioned justice and propriety can view such matters, only one opinion can be formed by honest men, on the subject. Any one who can defend the violation of our neutrality laws, and of our treaty with Spain, merely to aid the spirit of plunder existing in the minds of a desperate set of foreign adventurers, can just as well justify petty larceny, burglary, swindling, or propose, as a fair transaction, by bank charters, to rob the community on an extensive seale. The defence of the Cuban expedition, and of the men engaged in such enterprises aimed at the lives and property of a peaceable people, is no more rational than that which should stimulate the foreigners on our shores to make a general attack upon the population of this metropolis. Foreigners who have a right sense of their duties, however, will never lose sight of what is becoming, or of what is honest, and will abide by the laws aslong as they remain citizens among us. They will not engage in any project to embroil a liberal country, always open to receive the oppressed of other lands, in difficulties or in a war. On the other hand, if any foreign nation desire to make an organic change in the government under which they live, they should make the attempt themselves, without compromising other nations and people, who cannot interfere with their designs without involving their governments in disputes, and perhaps in warfare.

The advocates of a different line of policy-the mock meralists who urge the propriety of perpetrating outrages, not only against a whole people, but against the laws and treaties of their own country, however, are not contented with attempts to excite a spirit of plunder and piracy. They go further. In their defence of their peculiar faith, they do not confine themselves to the avowal of principles in justification of piracy, which, under the name of liberty, they would make popular, but they charge the officers of the United States with " bribery," and other serious offences, because they have performed the duties imposed upon them by the laws and the mandates of the executive. This is adding crime to outrage. The laws are first declared to be of no consequence, and then the offiers of the law are charged with sinister purposes in carrying them into effect. Really, this is too bad; and the officers of the United States, from the Marshal of this district down to his assistants and deputies, should not permit such serious charges to be brought against them with impunity. They should cause the parties who have charged them with bribery, to prove their assertions, or to make reparation for the slander which places them in no enviable light before the people of this community.

While we censure the advocates of these piratical designs and expeditions, which have been so much talked of in various parts of the country, and concerning which the government has issued its proclamation, we can by no means justify the conduct of the authorities at Washington in their action heretofore in the premises. They have been, from the first, remiss and weak. The Express, while it admits the inefficiency of our government with respect to the Lopez expedition, praises Mr. Fillmore for his zeal and activity. This is a contradiction in terms. Had Mr. Fillmore, when Lopez was arrested, taken the proper steps, and tried first the hero of the Cardenas failure, instead of wasting the whole show of authority on General Henderson and on Governor Quitman, quite a different result would have ensued. It was easy enough to make an appearance of law and justice against innocent persons, while the actual breaker of the laws of neutrality-the head and front of the invading forcewas permitted to be at large, and was finally freed. from the penalties of his offence, by the action of Mr. Fillmore's legal agent, who entered a nolle prosequi to the indictment against Lopez, when the proofs of his guilt were ample, and his own public confession at Savannah removed all doubts of his being a chief in the expedition. We insist again and again that we are indebted, in some measure, to the government at Washington for the renewal they acted promptly and effectively against Lopez, neither the United States uor Cuba would have been disturbed by a second edition of the crusade under the banner of the star and triangle. There would have been no necessity for proclamations. There would have been no need of the pomp and pompousness of taking the Cleopatra with five marines; and we should have escaped the tax which will arise from the expenses incurred by the government to end this second attempt at an infraction of the neutrality laws.

THE SECOND ADVENT CONVENTION .- This is the season of the conventions of all the isms of the day, and of all kinds of spirits-black, white and grey. Among the rest is the Second Advent Convention which has just completed its sittings at Crosby street Medical College. The doctrine of the second coming of Christ upon earth, and his living and reigning for a thousand years in the New Jerusalom, is believed by a large number of Christians in this country, some of whom are still attached to various denominations, while the others have separated from the churches to which they belonged, and formed themselves into independent religious communities. The great apostle of this doctrine in America was Miller, who said that Christ would surely come in 1843. 'Some other lesser lights, since his day, have fixed other dates, all which predictions have been falsified by time. The result upon the Millerite movement was much the same as the promise of Daniel O'Connell to the Irish peasantry, that he would lay his head upon the block and allow them to chop it off, if he would not obtain repeal for them in six months, provided they supplied him with the rent, the sinews of his moral force war. Miller and O'Connell are dead, and neither the repeal nor the second advent have yet come. Within the last two years the Millerite or Millen-

nial movement has been revived, and seems to be going ahead once more, for great religious excitement comes in periodical fits, like plagues and revolutions. Lecturers and preachers have been travelling through the States, arousing the churches from their slumber, lest Christ should come suddenly upon them, as a thief in the night. Tracts are circulated, and a plan has been adopted of crosting tents in the vicinity of churches, in order to draw away the congregations. In order to carry out this organization, and to devise other means of propagating the faith, the Millerites have held the convention to which we have already referred. It seems that some of the members do not want to be called Millerites, In consequence of the prejudice against the name; while others openly avow themselves Millerites in name as well as in faith, and say that his only mistake was in fixing the time too near. On the first day of the convention, one of their prophets, Mr. Reed, declared he was ready, with positive proofs, to convince clared he was ready, with positive proofs, to convince
them that Christ would come before the 23d day of
July next. It appears, from the proceedings of a
subsequent meeting, which we publish in another
part of this day's paper, that the convention
were not entirely satisfied with his proofs, and
kicked at the idea of fixing another day, especially
so soon, after so many prophecies of the same kind
turning out to be "a mockery, a delusion, and a
snare." When the 23d day of July arrives, we
shall see what we shall see.

ANOTHER VOLUME OF PURE LITERATURE. -- Some months ago we noticed the interesting work of Mrs. Rush, of Philadelphia, entitled "Robert Morton." We are happy to hear that it has been well received throughout the country, and that the amiable authoress has been stimulated to write another work, which has just been published in Philadelphia, and which is called "The Dew Drop of the Sunny South." It is a story written from every day life, and has the peculiar charm of Mrs. Rush's mind infused into every page. It is such a work as a mother can place in a daughter's hand with the assurance that it will have an improving influence upon the intellect and heart, and consequently upon the manners. In these days of blistered styles and exaggerated scenes, the simple incidents and unostentations diction of this work by Mrs. Rush, are worthy of very general attention; and, as the rifted tentations diction of this work by Mrs. Rush, are worthy of very general attention; and, as the gifted authoress is worthily engaged in gaining an independence from her literary pursuits, it is to be heped that she will derive from the public encouragement to proceed in the department of letters in which she seems destined to hold a distinguished rark. We presume that this work will be foun I at all the book stores, and we trust that it will meet with a sele court in its results.

The Herald for Europe.

MAILS FOR EUROFE AND ASIA.

The British mall steamship America will leave Boston to-merrow neen, for Halifax and Liverpool. The mails will close in this city at 1 and 314 o'clock this afternoon. The New York HERALD, printed on a double sheet, in French and English, with the latest news from all parts of the American continent, will be published at 10 o'clock this morning. Copies can be obtained of Edwards, Sandford & Co., No. 2 Columbia Buildings, Liverpool, and Nos. 17 and 18 Cornhill, Londen : and of B. H. Revoll. No. 12 Place de la Bourse Paris. Advertisements will reach us if left at those establishments.

Bowling and Billiard Establishment for

Holmes' Coloreotypes and Daguerreotype —Holmes, the notorious Dagnerrectynist, 289 Broadway, has made the same discovery claimed by Mr. Hill, the taking of pictures in colors; and efforts are made to set it down a humbur, resorted to for notoriety, &c., but all new discoveries meet with strong epposition. Holmes will not interfere with Mr. Hill in his praiseworthy efforts, but contest honorably for the right of the discovery, according to the respective merits of the colored pictures when exhibited.

The Plumbe National Daguerrean Gallery, No. 251 Broadway, is the most interesting place that we know of. The collection of portraits is very large, and of a charac-ter calculated to interest every one.

Webster's Picture .- Have you seen one of Webster's Ficture.—Have you seen one of the best engravings of Daniel Webster? Though age has, in some degree, withered his cheek, yet that noble head is there. Such fine heads are scarce in any country, and where they do exist, they should have a hat worthy to cover them. Were we about to present Mr. Webster, or any other great man and patriot, with a hat, we should just step into the stere of our neighbor Kney, 128 Fulton street, and from his splendid assortment we doubt not that we should make a selection that would render even men of no name or fame "the observed of all observers."

The Modern Hat .- The discussion on this point commenced in England, and is continued in America. In the meantime, orders pour into Genin's for his Spring Style. The prevailing latitude as regards fashion, however, induces many to medify the mode of the season, and these are furnished to gratify insividual taste for four dollars.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

New York, April 28, 1851.—If Mr. E. B. S., who obtained a Gold Watch on Wednesday evening, the 18th inst., at about ten o'clock, under pretence of timing the administration of medicine to a sick brother, does not return it before Friday evening of this week, a criminal proceeding will be commenced. The gentleman's locality is known. P. S.—Police Gazette please copy.

Watches of every description, from the nost expensive Gold to the cheapest Silver, can be obtained if John Y. Savage, 22 Falton street, at prices which place hem within the reach of all. J. Y. S. is also sole manufacture of the Richelieu Ever Pointed Gold Pens. Try one, if ou want a first rate article. World's Fair .- Visitors to the World's

Fair are invited to examine the subscriber's stock of Dressing Cases. They are the most compact and useful article of the kind manufactured, containing all that is necessary for the tellet of the most fastidious. SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty st. and 357 Broadway. Boots and Shoes at Jones', 14 Ann street, near the Museum. Sucres at Jones, 14 Ann street, hear the Museum. Suriness Boots, \$4: usually \$5. Frence and dress Boots, \$4:50 to \$5; usually \$5. Also, every variety of fancy dress Shoes, for summer wear, French patient leather Boots and Shoes, warranted to wear as well as enif skin. For sale at Jones, 14 Ann street, at prices which defy competition.

Bedding, Bedsteads, &c., would do well to call at M. lard's old established warercome, 150 Chatham street, co of Multerry street, where may be found the largest ass ment of articles in his line, ever offered to the public, sixting of Feathers, Reds, Mattresses, &c. Patent Sc Bedsteads and Cots, wholesale and retail.

Great Bargains at the Empire Boot and Shee Co., 4l Courilandt street, under the Morchants' Hotel. Gentlemen wishing to purchase boots, shoes or gaiters, of a superior quality and upon terms the most reasonable, would find it to their advantage to call at the above establishment. D. BROW M, Proprietor.

Paris Mantillas .- The attention of Ladies

Pocket and Pen Knives, Razors, Tollet Cutlers, &c.—The undersigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, which is the most com-plete in the city. SAUNDERS, 167 Broadway, corner of Li-berty street, and 367 Broadway.

Patent Tapestry.-Three-Ply and Patent Tapestry legrain Carpeting, at the celebrated cheapest Carpet establishment in the United States, No. 29 Bowery, Hisam Anderson's. English Three-ply Carpets, 6e, 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s., per yard; Ingrain Carpets, 2s., 3., 4s., 5s., 6e.; Oil Cloths, 3s., 4s., 5s., 6e.;

Twenty Thousand Yards beautiful patterns Ingrain Carpeting, 4s., 5., 6s. per yard, at the famous Carpet establishment, No. 59 Bowery, Hiram Anderson's; 3.000 yards floor Oil Cloth, 3s., 4s., 5s., per yard; 1.000 pair Window Shades, 8s. to 40s. per pair; Rugs, 20s., &c. Note,

Here they go, and there they go—But faally, all go to No. 99 Bewery. Hiram Anderson, where a splendid assortment of Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil lieths, &c., may be purchased on better terms than at any ther place.

Comb Factory, 387 Breadway.—Ladles are respectfully invited to examine this choice selection of dress combs; the variety is, beyond all doubt, the greatest in the city, comprising the most beautiful open work in shell and buffale Brin. Combs repaired and made to order.

A. & J. SAUNDERS.

The Villa Plots, at Oceanville, are situated The Villa Plots, at Occanville, are situate on the most beautiful shore of Staten Island, on the low bay, in full view of the ecean, four miles from Vanderbild landing, and but five minutes walk from the landing at C dar Grove, and a long line of hard sea beach. The plots at laid out on fine avenue; the land needs no grading, and of remarkable fertility. The plots range from four to a area, and from \$100 to \$2000; two-thirds to remain on mor gage, for a term of years. These plots ofer, it is believe more desirable qualities to gentlemen who wish for han some grounds and tastful residences, in the quiet of the country, yet near their business, than any ever offered in their the country, it is not considered to the specific every information, and be accompanied to the specified of T. W. Strong three days in the week, by applying to T. W. Strong three days in the week, by applying to T. W. Strong

Phalon's Magie Hair Dye, to color the hair or whiskers the mement it is applied, without injury to thair or skin. It can be washed immediately without of turbing the color, and has no bad odor. It is applied, for sol at Phalon's Wig and Toustee manufactory, 107 Broadwa For sale in the city and country by druggists generally.

New Invention .- After much time and in-New Invention.—After much time and is ber spent in shemical and physiological researches. Mr. B gle, the well known inventor of Begle's celebrated Hyperiluid, for the growth of the hair, has at last discovered hair dye which will soon supersede everything else of t same nature, when once it is better known. It is said pessess wenderful properties of dying the most unsight bair instantly, and without the least trouble, into a mentural black or frown color, and which retains its color the last. To be had of A. B. & D. Sands, 109 Fulton stree Rushton, Clark & Co., 273 Brandway; Carey & Co., at Brigham & Day, Pearl street, New York.

The Best Hair Dye .- Ballard received the highest premium, and may be relied upon as a choice cle. It will color the hair, in ten minutes, any de-shade, without the trouble of washing before or after the plication. Warranted not to fade or wash, off. Office, 135 Fulton street, second door from Broadway, up at where beautiful specimens may be seen.

Gourand's Liquid Hair Dye instantly converts red or gray hair to brown or black. Gourand's Italian Medicated Soap cures tan, pimples, freckles, cruptions, etc. Gourand's Poudre Suttlie cradicates hair from upper lips, face, or any part of the hody—warranted. Gourand's Liquid Rouge, for pale lips and checks; Lily White, Rair Restorative, etc., are all found at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S old established Laboratory, 67 Walker street, first etcre from Freadway; Callender, 88 South Third street, Philadelphia; 129 Washington street, Boston.

Hair Coloring .- The genuine liquid Hair Dye enjoys increased patronage since it has been so much imitated. All say it must be a good article, or so many would not be trying to make like it. Those who have been disappeinted in using the imitations, can find the original at RATCHELORS, 4 Wall street, and at all druggists and per-fumerios in town and country.

Hair Dye.-The old fashioned Hair Dyes are completely thrown in the shade, by the wonderful im-provement in THOMPSON'S Liquid Hair Dye. It can be ap-plied without regard to the weather, and is warranted sup-rier to any Bye in use, or the money returned. For sale, or applied, at 17 Park Rew, under Earle's Hotel. Price, 73 cents.

Hoslery for the Million, all sizes, English, German, and Domestic Presiery: Embreideries, Laces, Lace Capes, Veils, Fine French Nesdiework Collars, Cuff, Elounciugs, Edgines and Insertings, Infants Worked Saiet, Dressmakers Trimmings, Ribbons, Buttons, and Saiet, Pressmakers Trimmings, Ribbons, Buttons, Collars, Coll Wigs and Toupees.—We would call the at-

Wigs and Touspees.—We would call the abmation of persons requiring Wigs, to a resent improvement.
The same was awarded a cilver medal for the first premium
at the last fair. They can be seen at E. PHALON, S. Wig
and Hair Dye Factory, 197 Broadway, corner of Day street.
Citizens and strangers are invited to examine before purchasing elsewhere. Copy his address.

wigs and Toupees.—Hatchelor's newly in-ented Wigs and Toupees are said to be the most perfect citation of insure the mind can conceive. They are so atural in appearance, so easy and comfortable, that one most coases to regret losing their hair. Citizens and rangers should call at No. 4 Wall street, and see them.

H. V. Bush's Celebrated Renovating Aronatic Cerdial—a pure medicinal luxury—the best actale wer offered to the public for attempthening the system, and iving tone and vigor to the stempeh and bowels. Price 50 ents per bottle; principal deput 319 Greenwick, cerner of Junes street, and by droughets generally.

Watts' Nervous Antidote.—We have to apologize to Dr. Watts for omitting his thirty-four certificates of miraculeus curos, but he may depend upon their heig in to-morrow. It seems to up, if people read them all over, it will be their own fault if they remain diseased after.

Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar, and nchalagua, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, tarrh, Spitting of Blood, and all other lung complaints ading to consumption. Depot, A. L. SCOVILL & CO., 316 andway. Price, in large bottles, \$1, or three bottles for

"Lee's Oriental Skin Preserver" will inrure to everybody using it a darking white and snow-like,
appearance. The Preserver is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients, and contains no injurious compound, andwill transpose all cutaneous cruptions, such as redness,
roughness, tan, freekles, sanburu, yellow and sallow skin,
pimples, tetters, saltrheum, chaps, chilbiains, with every
other cruption the skin is heir to, into a white, soft, smooth,
transparent and lovely complexion. It is put up in tho,
form of a powder, beautifully perfamed, and sold at three
shillings per box, or three boxes for one dellar. To be obtained only at 433 Broadway, corner of Howard street, New
York, in the drug store.

Oxygenated Bitters .- Boston, December 6; Oxygenated Bitters.—Boaton, December 6; 1847.—Br. Geo. B. Green.—Dear sir—In reply to your question in regard to the relation of the property of the property of the respective effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of indigestion and dyspensia, in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in caring several at tacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted. Respectfully yours, Issae Danforth, 17 South Market street. The above certiscate is from a well known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence. Price Sipper bottle, six bottles for \$5. For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, 100 Fullon street; and A. L. Sowill & Co., 36; and C. H. Ring, 192 Broadway, N. Y., and by the draugists generally.

ADVERTISEMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY. LOST. &c.

REWARB-LOST, YESTERDAY 2T NOON, A black Pocket-book, containing several papers, of no value except to the owner, including a note for \$230, payment of which has been stopped. Any one leaving it at the clothing store 125 Nassau street, will receive the above reward.

OST — LEFT IN ONE OF THE ASTOR PLACE Astages, at the South Ferry, a small bundle marked MRS, THOMAS L. DAVIES, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co. (Madime Chegary's name was also in pencil mark upon the bundle.) Wheever leaves the same at J. H. Homer's, No. 52 John street, will be liberally rewarded.

REWARDS.

\$200 REWARD.—THE RESIDENCE OF MR. J. B. was entered during the family's absence from home, on the family's absence from home, on the family state of the family state

PERSONAL.

A CHILD FOR ADOPTION.—THE PATHER OF A young boy, about six years old, who has lost his mother, would like to have him adopted by a pious family. Inquire at 346 Broome street, Gilliland's News Depot.

\$10 REWARD-TEN DOLLARS WILL BE PAID FOR in formation of Lemuel Satterley, a soldier in the prof 1812, or if dead, of his heirs, by J. Whateley, 23 Clin-

INFORMATION WANTED-OF MESSRS. FELIX D'AR-SOURMATION WASTITE-OF RESSES, FIGUR D'AR-cambal and Benjamin d'Arcambal, for whom a highly important communication has been received. They are both some of Mr. d'Arcambal, who in 1819, or about that time, was Consul of France at Baltimore, Maryland. Any person who can give information concerning them, will please address Mr. Rossignol, Notaire, a Feronne, Bepartment de la Somme. France; or Mesers. Gourd, Freres & Co., New York.

MUSICAL NOTICE -MRS. PETITOREW, LATELY wishes to give lessons in Singing and playing Plane. Ladies intending to take such lessons, in the most practical manner, may for particulars, call at No. 125 Macdoughistreet, second floor.

FOR SALE—AN ORGAN, SUITABLE FOR A CHURCH. It has ten stops, a Grecian case, and is entirely new. Can be seen at No. 69 Hammond street, between I and 5 o'clock, P. M.

PIANO FORTE FOR SALE CHEAP, ON ACCOUNT OP removing.—A modern style 6 octave rosewood Piano-forte, made in New York, with metallic plate and 2 pedals, price \$100. Also, one by Clementi, London, at \$25, or with invettem cheap. Apply to M. Dumday, Teacher of Music, 88 Grand street, corner of Green street.

EXACTLY WHAT IS NOW WANTED—JUST PUBLISH-and perfectly reliable Guide to that city; to which is added, "How to Live in Paris," on the same plan. By the late editor of a Loadon journal. ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & Co., 2 Astor House. Lay out 25 cents for it, and save many dollars.

SHELLEY'S WORKS COMPLETE, 50 CENTS, LONDON cition; also, 10,000 Prints, and 6,000 volumes of Books, just received, and for sale at very low prices; also, a splendid collection of Classical Books, all the New Publications, Mor-

CANVASSERS.—WANTED, A NUMBER OF SMART, enterprising men to canvase for a new publication, which is rapidly gaining popularity. Experienced canvasers preferred. Apply to A. PALMER & Co., 8 Barclay street.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.—SOLOMAN & HART. 23 Broadway, effer for sale, wholesale and retail, the best assortment of French Paper Hangings in the city, comprising rich decorative velvet, gold, satin, oak, and cruy other style, at the very lowest prices. Papers put up in the best manner; Constantly on hand, lace and musin curtains, corniers, bands, pins, fouriture coverings, curtain materials, and upholstery goods of every description. FINE FRENCH PAPER HAMGINGS, DECORATIONS,

taste may be best consulted by a call. THOS. FAYE & CO., 436 Pearl street, between Madison and Chatham. CHEAPEST STORE IN THE CITY, 200 BOWERY,

O for Window Shades and Cornices, Paper Hangings, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Materials of every deacti-tion, and everything in the Cpholetery line, twenty per cent lower than any other house in the city.

A. M. & R. DAVIES, Upholeterers, 200 Bowery.

DRY GOODS.

PARASOLS.—THE SUBSCRIBER ANDREW BOHME, manufacturer and wholesale dealer, has on hand and and after for sale on liberal terms, the richest embroidered brocket, laced, chené, watered, bordered, lined, fringed, ivory tipped, satin, silk, gingham and cotton Parasols. Also, Umbrillas of every description; 40 inch Buggy, red, for Mexican trade, &c., &c. ANDREW BOHME, No. 12 Cedar street.

CLOTHING.—J. FLANDERS, 203 BROADWAY, NEW York, dealer in Young Gents', Boys', and Children's electhing—sells by the single suit or package. This establishment is constantly in receipt of all that is new (in the line), and is acknowledged to be the leading house of fishion in this country.

SPRING CLOTHING—OUR SELECT AND EXTENSIVE stock of Clothing for the season is now ready, comprising all the latest styles of garments of the day, and everything that is new and chaste in goods to be found in this or European markets.

30 and 35 John street, corner of Nassan st. CAST OFF CLOTHING, FURNITURE, WATCHES, and Jewelry wanted. Bouble the price will be paid for the above, previous to the first of May, on making application to the subscriber, by past or otherwise.

Ladies attended by Mrs. Lyon.

Ladies attended by Mrs. Lyon.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED. Ladies, or gentlemen having any superfluous effects to dispose of, can obtain a fair cash price for the same, by send-ing for the subscriber at his residence. Ladies attended by Mrs. Cohen. M. S. COHEN, No. 8 West Broadway place.

CAST OFF CLOTHING AND FURNITURE WANTED.

—Ladies or gentlemen leaving the city, or breaking up housekeeping, can obtain the highest each price for Clothing, Furniture, &c., by sending through the l'ost, or at his residence.

I. M. DUSSELDORP, 13 Blm street.

N. B.—Ladies attended by Mrs. Dusseldorp.

CAST OFF CLOTHING, &c .- LADIES AND GENTLE men can obtain from the subscriber as high a price for every description of east of clothing and superfluous arti-cles as from any other second-hand dealer in the city. Ad-dress, through post or otherwise, or call on JAMES MORO-NEY, at his store, I Orange st., near Chatham st. HOTELS.

HOTELS.

JACKSON'S PATENT ANNUNCIATOR, OR HOTEL
J Telegraph.—An elegant and useful machine, a substitute
for belle as formerly in use. This invention has, invariably,
received the first premium whenever presented for competition, having received the gold medal at the American Institute, a silver medal at the Boston Fair, and diplomas where
modals have been previously awarded it. For its superior
performance, we heg to refer to nearly all the leasing first
class hotels in the United States. We present the following
testimonials of persons who have had great experience in bell
hanging, the use of and the putting up of Annunciators.

New York, March 9, 1851.

Dear Size—In answer to yours of the let inst., asking my
opinion as to the morits of Jackson's Annunciator, or Bell
Telegraph, I beg to state that I have fitted them up in many
first class hotels in various parts of the Union, and extensively in this city—that they have given all the satisfaction
that possibly could be expected—that I know of ne machine
that works so correctly in all its parts, and with so much
simplicity. Its elegant appearance, as well as its general
utility, warrants me in recommending it to hotel propristors
and others, as the most perfect Annunciator, or Bell Telegraph as an EIRALMER Bell Hanger, we need Jackson's
Tatent Annunciator for hotels, in this city and State, alsein Vermont, and it has proved theel prefectly satisfactory to
the owners, as well as myself. I am decidedly of opinion that it
possesses superiority of mechanical construction, efficiency
and durability in theolf, over all other Annunciators that I
have ever seen. SETH W FULLER, Bell Hanger,
Bosron, March 5, 1851.

Gents:—We have put your Jackson's Patent Annunciator
in several large hotels and steamships, where they give perfect estifaction. As an invention, for combination machanism, durability in theolf, over all other Annunciators that I
have ever seen. SETH W FULLER, Bell Hanger,

PertAngerrant, when have the province of them. I conmider a mere perf